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Agenda item 2
Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 2002 session

(New York, 8-24 January 2003)

Summary

At its resumed 2002 session, held from 8 to 24 January 2003, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had before it 147 applications for consultative status from non-governmental organizations, including applications deferred from its 1998, 1999, 2001 and its 2002 regular session. The Committee recommended that the Economic and Social Council grant consultative status to 89 organizations and that it not grant consultative status to three organizations; deferred 52 applications for further consideration at a later session; and closed consideration of three applications. The Committee also recommended three organizations for reclassification, recommended that three organizations remain in the same category and deferred consideration of the requests for reclassification of two organizations.

The Committee heard an unprecedented number of representatives of non-governmental organizations, who were given the opportunity to respond to questions raised by the Committee. The additional information provided by the representatives facilitated the debate and the work of the Committee in taking its decisions.

The present report contains three draft decisions that call for action by the Council. By draft decision I, the Council would:

(a) Grant consultative status to 89 organizations;

(b) Not grant consultative status to three organizations;

(c) Note that the Committee has decided to close consideration of the application of three organizations;

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(d) Reclassify three organizations from the Roster to special consultative status;

(e) Not reclassify three organizations from special to general consultative status;

(f) Take note of 11 quadrennial reports;

(g) Note that the complaints submitted by States against four organizations have been closed.

By draft decision II, the Council would approve the provisional agenda and documentation for the 2003 session of the Committee, take note of the report of the Committee on its resumed 2002 session and decide that the 2003 session of the Committee should be held from 5 to 23 May 2003.

By draft decision III, the Council would decide to authorize the participation of three indigenous organizations in the work of the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration on the right of indigenous people.

Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council	1	4
II.	Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Secretariat	2–11	10
III.	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations	12–37	11
	A. Applications and requests deferred from previous sessions of the Committee	12–31	11
	1. Applications for consultative status	13–29	12
	2. Requests for reclassification	30–31	16
	B. New applications and requests	32–37	16
	1. New applications for consultative status	33–35	16
	2. New requests for reclassification	36–37	18
IV.	Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304	38–55	18
	A. Consideration of organizations whose defining characteristics are not in strict conformity with the provisions of Council resolution 1996/31	38–41	18
	B. Consideration of issues on the agenda of the informal working group	42–55	19
V.	Implementation of Council decision 1996/302	56–60	21
	A. Deferred applications	57–58	22
	B. New applications	59–60	22
VI.	Review of deferred quadrennial reports	61–63	22
VII.	Consideration of special reports	64–87	23
	A. Special reports	65–66	23
	B. Complaints by States	67–87	23
VIII.	Other matters	88	27
IX.	Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2003 session of the Committee	89–90	28
X.	Adoption of the report of the Committee on its 2002 resumed session	91	28
XI.	Organization of the work of the session	92–99	28
	A. Opening and duration of the session	92	28
	B. Attendance	93–96	28
	C. Election of officers	97	29
	D. Agenda and organization of work	98	29
	E. Documentation	99	29
Annex			
	List of documents before the Committee at its 2002 resumed session		30

I. Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council

1. The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I
Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification

The Economic and Social Council decides:

(a) To grant consultative status to the following 89 non-governmental organizations:

Special consultative status

Action pour le développement de l'Afrique à la base

African Action on AIDS

African Center Foundation

Agermanament sense fronteres

Agir pour les femmes en situation précaire

Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress

Association of Garbage Collectors for Community Development

Association pour la taxation des transactions financières pour l'aide aux citoyens

Association pour le développement économique, social, environnemental du nord

Centre for Democracy and Development

Cercle des amis de la forêt pour le 21e siècle

China Green Foundation

Chinese Association for International Understanding

Citizens Rights Protection Society

Community of Sant'Egidio

Congo-Watch

Coordinating Body for the Indigenous Organizations in the Amazon Basin

Cross-Cultural Solutions

European Disability Forum

FEMVISION

Focus on the Family (Canada) Association

Fondation Guilé

Fondation internationale carrefour

Girl Scouts of the United States of America

Hariri Foundation — The Islamic Foundation for Culture and Higher Education

Hong Kong Council of Social Service

Howard Center for Family, Religion and Society

Human Relief Foundation

Human Rights Defence Centre

Human Rights Information and Documentation Systems International

Institute for Cognitive Science Studies

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

Institute for Women's Studies and Research

International Association of Homes and Services for the Ageing

International Bureau for Children's Rights

International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development

International Commission on Distance Education

International Federation of Medical Students' Associations

International Islamic Committee for Woman and Child

International Network of Liberal Women

International Planned Parenthood Federation, Western Hemisphere Region

International Religious Liberty Association

International Self-Reliance Agency for Women

International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development

Ligue internationale contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme

Local Government International Bureau

Mentor Foundation

Minaret of Freedom Institute

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

National Association of Community Legal Centres

New Japan Women's Association

New Seminary

New York County Lawyers' Association

Non-Aligned Students and Youth Organization

Organisation de la mère maghrébine

Pathfinder International

ProChoix

Programme insertion des enfants déshérités

RICS Foundation

Transparency International

Ukrainian World Congress

Union de l'action féminine

Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs

Union of Social Child Care

University of Missouri Kansas City Women's Council

Wales Assembly of Women

Women in Europe for a Common Future

World Council for Psychotherapy

World Rehabilitation Fund

WorldSpace Foundation

Youth with a Mission

Zoroastrian Women's Organization

Roster

American Family Association of New York

Amitié sans frontières internationale

Association de soutien aux orphelins du Viet Nam

Communications Coordination Committee for the United Nations

E-Quality

Fondation Idole

Foundation for Subjective Experiments and Research

Globus et Locus

International Multimodal Transport Association

Islamic-American Zakat Foundation

Japanese Cleft Palate Foundation

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

Society of Catholic Social Scientists

SOS Attentats

Southern States Police Benevolent Association

Spanish Association of Jurist Women

Surgical Eye Expeditions International

(b) Not to grant consultative status to the following three non-governmental organizations:

International Prostitutes Collective

Visions of a Better World Foundation

Working Party Brussels 1952

(c) Note that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations has decided to close consideration of the application of the following three organizations:

Africa For Christ International

Alliance Musulmane d'Angola

Vishwa Hindu Parishad (World Hindu Council)

(d) To reclassify the following three organizations from the Roster to special consultative status:

International Council on Mining and Metals

International Sociological Association

Third World Institute

(e) Not to reclassify the following three organizations from special to general consultative status:

European-Asian-Latin American Institute for Cooperation

International Indian Treaty Council

World Safety Organization

(f) Take note of the quadrennial reports of the following 11 organizations (years of reporting in parentheses):

Equality Now (1997-2000)

International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists (1995-1998)

International Commission of Jurists (1997-2000)

International Federation of Human Rights Leagues (1966-1999)

Muslim World League (1995-1998)

Pax Christi International (1995-1998)

Qatar Charitable Society (1997-2000)

Robert F. Kennedy Memorial (1994-1997)

Simon Wiesenthal Center (1995-1998)

Women's International Zionist Organization (1994-1997)

World Evangelical Alliance (1997-2000)

(g) Note that the complaints submitted by States against the following four organizations have been closed:

Agir ensemble pour les droits de l'homme

Asian Legal Resource Centre

International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples

International Peace Bureau

Draft decision II
Draft provisional agenda and documentation for the 2003 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and report of the Committee on its 2002 resumed session

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 2002 session;

(b) Decides that the 2003 session of the Committee will be held from 5 to 23 May 2003;

(c) Approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the 2003 session of the Committee as set out below.

Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:
   (a) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from the previous session of the Committee;
   (b) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification.

   Documentation

   Deferred applications for consultative status: memorandum by the Secretary-General

   Deferred requests for reclassification: memorandum by the Secretary-General

   New applications for consultative status: memorandum by the Secretary-General

   New requests for reclassification: memorandum by the Secretary-General
4. Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

Documentation

Quadrennial reports

5. Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Secretariat.

6. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304:

   (a) Process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations;

   (b) Consideration of organizations whose defining characteristics are not in strict conformity with the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31;

   (c) Consideration of issues in the agenda of the informal working group;

   (d) Other related matters.

7. Implementation of Economic and Social Council decision 2001/295.

8. Consideration of special reports.

9. General voluntary trust fund in support of the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

10. Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2004 session of the Committee.

11. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

Draft decision III
Applications from indigenous organizations not in consultative status with the Council to participate in the open-ended inter-sessional working group of the Commission on Human Rights

The Economic and Social Council decides to authorize, in accordance with its resolution 1995/32 of 3 March 1995, the participation of the following three indigenous organizations in the work of the open-ended inter-sessional working group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate raft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples:

Chickaloon Village Traditional Council

Indigenous Peoples and Nations Coalition

United Native Nations

II. Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Secretariat

2. The Committee considered agenda item 3 at its 35th and 48th meetings on 15 and 23 January 2003. The Chief of the Non-Governmental Organizations Section made a presentation on the significant progress recently achieved by the Section in its various spheres of responsibilities, including the servicing of the Committee, the informal NGO outreach programme, and the strengthened working relationship with the other bodies and organs of the United Nations involving NGOs.

3. Regarding the servicing of the Committee, the Chief of Section underlined the need to assist the Committee in an organized manner in handling the heavy documentation before it at each session. Taking into account the enormous difficulties of tackling an increasingly voluminous and costly amount of documentation, she presented a new pilot study for a "paperless" Committee, using the latest information technology, that would facilitate communications, the circulation of documents and data transfer to members of the Committee, as well as making archiving easier.

4. Reviewing the multiple actions taken by the Section to develop and strengthen its outreach network, the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network (IRENE), the Chief of Section pointed out that, with the rapidly growing number of NGOs in consultative status with the Council (2,234 NGOs as of 31 December 2002), the greater concern was to ensure the communication link between the United Nations and the NGO community, as well as among NGOs in the field. The main purpose was to assist NGOs, especially from developing countries, in all the spheres of activities they were involved in, to promote the exchange of experience and partnership initiatives, and to strengthen their capacities to contribute to the Millennium Development Goals at all levels — global, regional, national and local.

5. The Committee noted with great satisfaction that, as a result of the efforts deployed, the number of NGOs from developing countries applying for consultative status and recommended by the Committee was increasing. The Committee underlined the growing interaction of civil society with other stakeholders, particularly Governments and the private sector, within the new concept of participatory governance. The Section was also working in close relationship with other entities of the United Nations system on joint pilot projects and multisectoral partnership initiatives to enhance the outcome of those undertakings.

6. Referring to the general voluntary trust fund established by the Council in its decision 2002/225, the Committee stressed that it would allow the Section to identify and obtain the necessary financial, human and technical resources needed to carry out, in partnership with NGOs, Governments and other interested stakeholders, the development projects envisaged in the future in the framework of IRENE.

7. At the 48th meeting, on 23 January 2003, the Chief of Section gave a comprehensive briefing on the recently established fund and the continuous work of IRENE towards a strengthened and more balanced NGO sector worldwide, as well as an enhanced contribution of this sector to the Millennium Development Goals at all levels — local, national, regional and international. The employment of a full-time senior adviser to the Section to serve as project coordinator for IRENE was a big support from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, especially from

the Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs and the Director of the Division for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination. A tremendous amount of preparatory work, followed by several meetings to launch IRENE worldwide and in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe, had been undertaken as an ongoing process to make the Network operational.

8. More meetings to launch IRENE in Arab States and the Caribbean region were scheduled to take place in 2004; others to cover all the remaining regions will follow. Capacity-building workshops and training activities were organized at NGOs' request in more than 20 countries.

9. The Committee expressed its great appreciation for the most efficient way in which the Section conducted its work. It extended its full support for IRENE activities and the general voluntary trust fund. The Committee also welcomed the paperless Committee initiative, which it believed would greatly facilitate its work in future sessions. The Committee referred to the Section as one of the Secretariat's most efficient units.

10. The Committee reiterated its full support for the IRENE initiative, taking into account its great impact and its will to explore all possible ways to reinforce the general voluntary trust fund and make it functional. It commended the Section for its innovative initiative, and thanked the Chief of Section and her team for their exceptional efforts and commitment to the development of the NGO sector and its effectiveness to serve the poorest of the poor.

11. A large number of Committee members supported the intervention of the French representative, who in addition to supporting strongly the initiatives of the Section questioned the lack of sequential structure of the staffing situation. In particular, he mentioned that he was confident that the establishment of a P-5 post in the Section, which had been requested since 1999, would be implemented soon to reflect the high level of responsibilities of the Section and address the appropriate progression of posts.

III. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

A. Applications and requests deferred from previous sessions of the Committee

12. The Committee considered agenda item 4 (a) at its 30th, 31st, 32nd, 35th, 36th, 38th and 44th to 49th meetings, on 10, 13, 15, 16 and 21 to 24 January 2003. It had before it a compilation of applications for consultative status with the Council (E/C.2/2002/CRP.5) and requests for reclassification (E/C.2/2002/CRP.3) deferred from previous sessions.

1. Applications for consultative status

Applications recommended

13. The Committee recommended that the Council grant consultative status to 32 organizations whose applications had been deferred from previous sessions (see chap. I, draft decision I, subpara. (a)).

Applications deferred pending responses to questions posed by the Committee

14. The Committee deferred its consideration of the applications of the following organizations pending the receipt of responses to questions posed by the Committee during its 2002 resumed session:

African Community Resource Center

Ambedkar Centre for Justice and Peace

American Conservative Union

Federation of IJAW Communities

Focus on the Family

Human Rights International Alliance

International Center for Not-for-Profit Law

International Crisis Group

International Society for Human Rights

Japan Civil Liberties Union

Jubilee Campaign

Kashmiri American Council

Le Foyer musulman-association internationale pour les droits de l'homme

Millenium Institute

Nonviolence International

Population Concern

Relief International

Russian Public Movement "For Civil Rights"

World Organization for Education, Science and Development

World Sindhi Institute

Kashmiri American Council

15. At its 44th meeting, on 21 January 2003, the delegation of India made the following statement:

> "My delegation would like to express its deep dissatisfaction with the cavalier manner in which the organization has answered or rather left unanswered the questions forwarded to it by the Secretariat. The few responses which have

been provided are also incomplete or seem to be attempts to obfuscate facts. The responses, in fact, raised more questions than they answered. We would not like to encroach on the time of the Committee by going into details of the questions, which are well known to its members. We sincerely hope that the organization will provide complete responses to the queries that have been raised since 1999 in a spirit of transparency, which would allow the Committee to determine if its work is in keeping with the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

16. The delegation of Pakistan expressed regret that despite the best efforts by the organization to respond to the questions posed by India, the delegate had found the replies by the organization unsatisfactory. He also regretted that instead of pinpointing deficiencies in the reply provided by the organization, that one delegate had again left her observations ambiguous and vague. He hoped that the Indian delegation would indicate to the Secretariat its specific points of concern so that the organization could be asked to make up the deficiency, if any, in its response.

17. The Committee decided to defer the application of the NGO pending a response to the questions posed.

Applications deferred due to time constraints

18. Owing to time constraints, the Committee deferred the applications of the following organizations to its 2003 session:

Association of Expelled Persons

Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative

International Centre for Peace Studies

International Planned Parenthood Federation, European Region

Mountain Women Development Organization

National Abortion Federation

National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty

Applications not recommended

19. The Committee decided to recommend that the Council not grant consultative status to three organizations (see chap. I, draft decision I, subpara. (b)).

International Prostitutes Collective

20. The delegation of Germany stated that Germany wished to dissociate itself from the decision taken by the Committee.

Applications closed

21. The Committee noted that three organizations had failed to respond to the questions posed by the Committee, as well as several reminders. The Committee therefore decided to close consideration of their applications (see chap. I, draft decision I, subpara. (c)).

Vishwa Hindu Parishad (World Hindu Council)

22. The Committee considered the application of the NGO at its 44th meeting, on 21 January 2003. The representative of Pakistan said that Vishwa Hindu Parishad was responsible for violence in Gujrat. Members of Vishwa Hindu Parishad had demolished the Babri Mosque in 1992. It had started violence around the country in which thousands were killed. Vishwa Hindu Parishad attacked Muslims and Christians as part of a Hindu nationalist campaign to promote and exploit communal tensions to further Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) political rule. He quoted from the report of Human Rights Watch on violence in Gujrat that the groups most directly responsible for violence against Muslims in Gujrat included Vishwa Hindu Parishad, the Bajrang Dal, the ruling BJP and their umbrella organization RSS, collectively called Sangh Pariwar. A deposition had been made before the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom by Naveed Hassan, son-in-law of the Indian Member of Parliament Ahsan Jafri, who had been burned alive in his house by Hindu extremists in riots and categorically accused Vishwa Hindu Parishad of ethnic cleansing in Gujrat, where the police, judiciary and hospitals had all become part of the ethnic cleansing by Hindu extremists. He extensively quoted violent, inflammatory and belligerent statements against Muslims, Christians and Pakistan by Vishwa Hindu Parishad leaders, downloaded from the organization's web sites. For example, "India must wage war against Pakistan", "Gujrat is a matter of pride", "Vishwa Hindu Parishad will send a clear warning to minorities", "India has to erase the existence of Pakistan", and "We will change India's history and Pakistan's geography". According to CNN, the All India Christian Council has called for a ban on Vishwa Hindu Parishad. He referred to the publications of an Indian NGO, whose application was under consideration, reporting the recent lynching of five low-caste Hindus by Vishwa Hindu Parishad activists. The aims of the organization were directly opposed to what the United Nations stood for. Such an organization did not deserve status with the United Nations but should be put on trial for crimes against humanity. The organization had chosen not to respond to the questions posed to it and the reminders issued. With that kind of record and respect for the Committee, its application should be rejected.

23. The representative of India said that Pakistan had elaborated a scenario which was quite far removed from the work of the Committee and pointed out that the questions posed to the NGO had been drafted in an unusual manner: five of them began with serious allegations against the organization and then sought justification for alleged acts of commission, while another question made an unfounded derogatory remark about a member State. In any case, a final reminder should be sent to the organization.

24. The representative of Pakistan said that questions were asked by the Committee to be informed before making a decision. He questioned the killing of 4,000 Sikhs in 1984, of over 3,000 Muslims in Bombay following the demolition of Babri Mosque by Vishwa Hindu Parishad activists in 1992, and again the killing of 3,000 Muslims in Gujrat in 2002 orchestrated by Vishwa Hindu Parishad. He agreed, however, that a final reminder should be send to the organization.

25. The Chair of the Committee, Mihaela Blajan (Romania), stated that she did not wish to interrupt delegates' interventions on the case but wished to make an appeal to delegates to focus on the application that the Committee had before it and to

abstain from making political declarations regarding international relations. She appealed to delegates to refrain from such declarations.

26. The Secretariat was asked to send a final reminder to the organization, with a request to respond by 24 January 2003.

27. At its 49th meeting, on 24 January 2003, the Committee was informed that no response to the final reminder had been received from the organization. The Committee therefore decided to close consideration of the request of the NGO.

28. After the decision, the representative of Pakistan made the following statement:

> "The Committee on the NGOs has just concluded its consideration of the application for consultative status with the Council submitted by Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP). The Committee had sought classification and details regarding Vishwa Hindu Parishad pronouncements, activities and relevance to the work of the United Nations. Despite repeated reminders, the organization remained adamant in its unwillingness or inability to allay the well-founded fears and doubts about the organization. The Committee was thus compelled to take the decision to close the file of Vishwa Hindu Parishad. My delegation, respecting the wishes of several distinguished members of the Committee, has joined the consensus.
>
> "However, joining the consensus should in no way be construed as a change in our strong reservations and deep concerns about the credentials of Vishwa Hindu Parishad. It remains our considered position that the organization, in its ideology, pronouncements and activities, is diametrically opposed to the Charter, provisions, principles and work of the United Nations.
>
> "The United Nations was established to save mankind from scourges of war — Vishwa Hindu Parishad makes appeals for waging wars. The United Nations calls for good neighbourly relations between peoples and nations — Vishwa Hindu Parishad advocates erasing the existence of neighbouring countries. The Charter of the United Nations upholds the rights of minorities and respect for their places of worship — Vishwa Hindu Parishad is engaged in a constant campaign against minorities, attacks places of worship and calls for forced conversions. Its leaders and organs continue to make inflammatory and provocative statements, which incite communal hatred, tension and violence.
>
> "Unless the organization Vishwa Hindu Parishad makes drastic and visible changes in its characteristics, my delegation will continue to oppose Vishwa Hindu Parishad's bid for association with the United Nations.
>
> "In this august body, there is, and there shall always be, zero tolerance for the advocates of intolerance, discrimination, hatred and violence."

29. The representative of India made the following statement:

> "This Committee has just closed consideration without prejudice of the application of an Indian NGO, Vishwa Hindu Parishad. My delegation has joined with the consensus in view of the fact that the organization has not responded to queries posed by a member of the Committee. We have proceeded, as is the practice of Committee, to close consideration of applications where no response is received in time.

"My delegation, however, wishes to reiterate that the questions that were posed by one member of the Committee were biased and in the nature of allegations, and amounted to politicizing and bilateralizing the consideration of the application. The Committee is a non-partisan, non-political one, whose responsibility is to evaluate the applications that are submitted by NGOs that wish to seek consultative status with the Council with regard to the relevance of its work to the Council. It is important that the Committee not fall victim to political manipulation by an individual member.

"It is not difficult to impart a political hue or colour to any issue, even when there is a question of relevance. It is not difficult to manipulate facts and exaggerate in the attempts to politicize, which a member of the Committee is prone to do. Consideration of the applications of NGOs is not a political or a bilateral matter, and the Committee should not fall prey to such attempts to do so.

"We also trust that the Committee will follow similar procedures, in a non-discriminatory manner, in respect of any other organization which fails to respond in time to queries raised by a member or members of the Committee."

2. Requests for reclassification

30. At previous sessions, the Committee had decided to defer the application of the International Association of Charities, which had been placed on the Roster by virtue of its consultative status with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), pending the outcome of the debate of the Committee on the question of granting consultative status to non-governmental organizations placed on the Roster by virtue of their consultative status with other United Nations bodies or the specialized agencies.

31. At its 38th meeting, on 16 January 2003, the Committee deferred its consideration of the application of the organization pending a response to questions posed by the Committee.

B. New applications and requests

32. The Committee considered agenda item 4 (b) at its 25th to 30th, 32nd, 34th, 39th to 43rd, 46th, 48th and 49th meetings, on 8 to 10, 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 January 2003. It had before it Memoranda of the Secretary-General containing new applications for consultative status (E/C.2/2002/R.2/Add.6 to 15) and new requests for reclassification (E/C.2/2002/R.3 and Add.1).

1. New applications for consultative status

Applications recommended

33. The Committee recommended that consultative status with the Council be granted to 56 organizations which had submitted new applications (see chap. I, draft decision I, subpara. (a)).

Applications deferred pending responses to questions posed by the Committee

34. The Committee deferred its consideration of the applications of the following organizations pending the receipt of responses to questions posed by the Committee during its resumed 2002 session:

Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum

Association internationale de boxe educative

Buddha's Light International Association

Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development

Conscience africaine

European Industrial Gases Association

Heritage Foundation

Indian Federation of United Nations Associations

Indian Social Institute

International Corrections and Prisons Association for the Advancement of Professional Corrections

Morality in Media

Myochikai

"Nirdhar" Women and Child Development Organisation

OneWorld International

Priests for Life

Thirty-First December Women's Movement

World Assembly of Muslim Youth

World Council of Muslim Communities

Applications deferred due to time constraints

35. Owing to time constraints, the Committee deferred the applications of the following organizations to its 2003 session:

African Hebrew Organisation

Christian Conference of Asia

Disarmament Archives

Shandong Society for Sustainable Development

Society for the Promotion of Youth and Masses

2. New requests for reclassification

Requests considered

36. At its 29th meeting, on 10 January 2003, the Committee decided to recommend that the Council reclassify three organizations from the Roster to special consultative status and not to reclassify, without prejudice to their work, three organizations from special to general consultative status (see chap. I, draft decision I, subparas. (d) and (e)).

Requests deferred

37. The Committee deferred to its 2003 session the request for reclassification of the organization Movement for a Better World pending the receipt of further information in response to questions posed by the Committee.

IV. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304

A. Consideration of organizations whose defining characteristics are not in strict conformity with the provisions of Council resolution 1996/31

38. The Committee considered agenda item 5 (b) at its 47th meeting, on 23 January 2003.

39. At its 1999 session, the Committee had considered the issues of NGOs whose defining characteristics are not in strict conformity with resolution 1996/31, namely commercial/industrial, professional, religious, research/educational or government-funded organizations. Some members of the Committee had suggested that a precedent had already been set by granting status to those types of organizations in the past. However, some members of the Committee were of the view that the granting of consultative status to industrial or commercial NGOs might cause a further imbalance between the numbers of NGOs granted consultative status from the North to those granted consultative status from the South since industry/commercial NGOs were not only well financed but also primarily located in the North.

40. At its resumed 2000 session, the Committee took action on applications under this category, making reference to paragraphs 1, 3 and 8 of Council resolution 1996/31 in its decision-making process. One application was not recommended, while a number of others were deferred. At its regular 2001 session, the Committee considered the issue and decided to defer action on the applications of those organizations. At its 2001 resumed session, the Committee agreed to add the issue to the agenda of the informal working group. At its 2002 regular session, the Committee decided to close the file of one organization, noted that one of the

organizations had decided to withdraw its application, and deferred its consideration of the applications of two organizations.

41. During its 2002 resumed session, the Committee reviewed the two applications remaining in this category. The Committee recommended that the Council place the Southern States Police Benevolent Association on the Roster (see chap. I, draft decision I, subpara. (a)). The Committee recommended that the Council not grant the organization Working Party Brussels 1952 consultative status because it considered that the activities of the organization, though important, were not related to the work of the Council (see chap. I, draft decision I, subpara. (b)).

B. Consideration of issues on the agenda of the informal working group

42. The Committee considered agenda item 5 (c) at its 33rd and 50th meetings, on 14 and 24 January 2003. The Committee discussed the items on the agenda of the informal working group as set out below.

Quadrennial reports

43. The Committee believed that the quadrennial reports should provide detailed information to its members regarding the work and activities carried out by NGOs during the period covered by the quadrennial reports. It was of the view that more elaborate and clear guidelines needed to be provided to the NGOs for drafting and submitting their quadrennial reports. It recommended that the Secretariat submit a format and guidelines for quadrennial reports for discussion and review by the working group and final adoption by the Committee.

Accreditation of NGOs participating in meetings of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva

44. Some members of the Committee were of the view that accredited NGOs participating in the work of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva should be informed of the various complaints submitted by member States of the Committee. It was underlined that such information would help NGOs to exercise a better judgement while accrediting representatives, particularly those belonging to non-accredited organizations. It was reiterated that the sole responsibility for the conduct, behaviour and activities of the individual/representatives participating in Commission sessions remained that of the accredited NGOs providing their platforms to them.

Strengthening relations between the secretariats of the Commission on Human Rights and the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

45. The Committee agreed that the two secretariats should continue to work closely together. The Committee was of the view that an official from the NGO Section should attend the meetings of the Commission on Human Rights focusing on NGO-related issues; similarly, an official from the secretariat of the Commission might attend, once a year, the meeting of the Committee covering complaints by member States. It was also proposed that a list of the organizations whose status had been withdrawn or application rejected should be provided to the secretariat of the Commission. The meeting once a year between the Chairs of the Commission and

the Committee to have an exchange of views and be informed of the developments on NGO-related issues in both organs should be continued.

Monitoring of NGOs with Roster status

46. Member States expressed concern that the work and activities of the NGOs placed on the Roster by virtue of action taken by the Council or by virtue of their consultative status with other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies could not be monitored by the Committee since they were not obliged to submit a quadrennial report on their activities. The Committee was of the view that informal working group should examine that question and consider the existing rules governing NGOs with Roster status with a view to rationalizing them. It was suggested that NGOs on the Roster should be asked to submit a periodic report at a different reporting time than NGOs in general and special status. Members of the Committee underlined that Council resolution 1996/31 stipulated requesting such a report from organizations on the Roster.

NGOs under umbrella organizations

47. The Committee had demonstrated its reluctance to recommend consultative status to both umbrella NGOs and their member affiliates. The working group should consider the problem focusing on two important aspects: whether NGOs have an independent budget and whether the umbrella NGOs undertake any activities that are different from those of their affiliate organizations.

Special reports

48. The Committee must occasionally consider cases of NGOs which had been asked to submit special reports followed by additional special reports. The procedure adopted for such consideration was not satisfactory in the absence of rules addressing such cases. The working group should examine the rules governing submission of special and additional special reports and formulate appropriate procedure.

Reclassifications

49. The Committee also stressed the need to revise the procedure for reclassification. It was noted that, when considering requests for reclassification, members of the Committee had before them a two-page document from NGOs which had often received their consultative status decades ago. Consequently, members often faced difficulties in reaching a decision on the requests submitted by NGOs. The Committee therefore desired that the working group establish a set of criteria governing the reclassification process.

Backlog of applications

50. Fully cognizant of the backlog of NGO applications, the Committee was of the view that a mechanism should be put in place to regulate the flow of applications. The secretariat should make a proposal to that effect for consideration by the working group. Suggestions to impose a ceiling on the number of applications under consideration or to levy a fee, even if nominal, were rejected by the Committee as inappropriate and discriminatory.

Mechanisms to improve the work of the Committee

51. It was found necessary for the Committee to adopt ways and means to enhance its efficiency. For instance, the Committee could consider taking decisions, even if not by consensus, on applications that had been deferred for several sessions rather than deferring them indefinitely. The Committee desired that the working group examine that suggestion. Members of the Committee also agreed that, for efficiency's sake, Governments should be encouraged to submit their comments on national NGOs in good time.

Format of the report

52. The Committee acknowledged that its lengthy reports created administrative and logistical problems, resulting in their delayed finalization, printing and adoption. Members were unanimous in underscoring that the reports should be brief, concise and user friendly. Accordingly, the Committee deliberated upon some suggestions made by members to improve the format of the reports. Some delegations emphasized that greater use should be made of informal meetings to debate difficult issues.

53. With regard to the histories of deferred applications, it was agreed that they should only be referred to in a footnote, mentioning the symbol, page and paragraph of the previous reports discussing the organizations under concern.

54. The inclusion of verbatim statements in the reports of the Committee was also reviewed. Several delegations were of the view that members and observers should avoid requesting verbatim reproduction of their statements in the report. Instead, they should on a selective basis provide the Rapporteur with a few paragraphs (preferably two or three) reflecting concisely the views they had expressed in the meeting. One delegation underlined that those delegations that wished to listen to the statements in their entirety could do so by requesting the audio-recordings of the debate in the Committee. Another delegation underlined that if the Committee did not have the facility to have statements delivered by member States reproduced and circulated, as was the case in other organs of the Council, the views of the delegations should, upon request, be reflected in the report since delegations did not have any other way to have their views circulated.

55. The matter was referred to the working group for further discussion and the formulation of a recommendation for consideration by the Committee.

V. Implementation of Council decision 1996/302

56. The Committee considered agenda item 6 at its 34th meeting, on 14 January 2003. It considered the applications for consultative status of applications placed on the Roster for the purpose of the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development. The Committee, in its deliberations, proceeded in accordance with Council decision 2001/295, whereby the Council had decided that the non-governmental organizations referred to in its decision 1993/220 that wished to expand their participation in other fields of the Council would be considered by the Committee, and that the Committee would do so as expeditiously as possible under an item of its agenda, following the rules and provisions stipulated in Council resolution 1996/31.

A. Deferred applications

Applications recommended

57. The Committee considered two applications contained in documents E/C.2/2002/R.4 and Add.1. The Committee decided to recommend that the Council place the Communications Coordination Committee for the United Nations on the Roster (see chap. I, draft decision I, subpara. (a)).

Applications deferred

58. The Committee deferred its consideration of the application of the Environmental Protection Society pending responses to further questions posed by the Committee.

B. New applications

59. The Committee considered the application of the World Watch Institute contained in document E/C.2/2002/R.4/Add.2.

60. It decided to defer its consideration of the application pending responses to questions posed by the Committee.

VI. Review of deferred quadrennial reports

61. The Committee considered item 7 of its agenda at its 34th, 37th, 38th and 48th meetings, on 14, 16 and 23 January 2003. It had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing a compilation of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Council on their activities during the period 1994 to 1997, 1995 to 1998 and 1996 to 1999 (E/C.2/2002/CRP.6), which had been deferred from previous sessions of the Committee. The Committee took note of quadrennial reports of 11 organizations (see chap. I, draft decision I, subpara. (f)).

62. The Committee decided to defer its consideration of the quadrennial reports of the following organizations pending responses to the questions posed by the Committee on their reports:

Centrist Democrat International

International Association for Religious Freedom

International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims

Society for Threatened Peoples

World Safety Organization

World Society of Victimology

63. The Committee decided to defer its consideration of the quadrennial reports of the following NGOs pending its review of the additional special reports requested from those organizations:

Transnational Radical Party

France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterand

VII. Consideration of special reports

64. The Committee considered agenda item 8 at its 36th, 41st and 47th meetings, on 15, 20 and 23 January 2003. It had before it a number of notes by the Secretary-General transmitting relevant special reports (E/C.2/2001/3/Add.2; E/C.2/2002/3 and Add.1 and 2).

A. Special reports

Movement against Racism and for Friendship among Peoples

65. At its 2001 resumed session, the Committee had before it special reports submitted by five non-governmental organizations in response to a complaint lodged by the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. One of the organizations, Movement against Racism and for Friendship among Peoples Organizations, was charged with having accredited the terrorist organization Modjahedin Khalgh Organization/National Council of Resistance (MKO/NCR) to the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights.

66. While the special reports submitted by four organizations were found satisfactory by the Committee, the Movement against Racism and for Friendship among Peoples was asked to prepare an additional special report, which was also to contain a clear statement that the organization would not accredit the representatives of terrorist organizations in the future. At its regular 2002 session, the Committee found that the NGO's reply had failed to address the issue at hand and constituted a refusal to comply with its specific request for a declaration of good faith with regard to accrediting members of MKO/NCR. Nevertheless, the Committee adopted a flexible approach and, in a final attempt to resolve the matter, requested that the NGO submit, no later than 15 April 2003, a written acknowledgement of error in judgement to assure the Committee that it would not in future accredit the two MKO/NCR representatives who were accredited at the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights, nor any other individual member of or affiliate with MKO/NCR.

B. Complaints by States

67. The Committee considered the complaints made by the Member States against five NGOs, as described below.

International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples

68. At its regular 2002 session, the Committee heard the complaint brought against the International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples. The representative of the Government of Turkey stated that, at the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights, the NGO had distributed a document entitled "Civil and political rights, including the question of freedom of expression"

(E/CN.4/2002/NGO/30), which contained allegations that challenged the territorial integrity of Turkey by describing the region of Pontos and Turkey as two separate entities. At the request of the Government of Turkey, it was decided that a letter would be sent to the NGO, asking for a full explanation of the incident.

69. When the Committee considered the response of the organization at its resumed 2002 session, the representative of Turkey stated that the letter of the NGO could have been written in a more elegant manner; however, his delegation had no intention of discussing the baseless allegations put forward by the NGO. He pointed out that his sole concern was to ensure that the NGO did not abuse its status with the Council by carrying out its activities in a way that challenged the territorial integrity of member States. He stated that, while taking note of the response, his Government would follow the activities of the NGO closely and would take appropriate steps whenever they saw an act of the NGO incompatible with its status with the Council.

70. The Committee decided to close the complaint on the organization.

Asian Legal Resource Centre/International Peace Bureau

71. At its regular 2002 session, the Committee heard a complaint brought by Sri Lanka, which stated that NGOs accredited by the Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC) had circulated documents of the Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC), which contained politically motivated and unsubstantiated allegations against Sri Lanka. The complaint went on to note that since AHRC did not enjoy consultative status with the Council, the distribution of documents of an entity that neither had consultative status nor was recognized national institution constituted a violation of NGO guidelines.

72. With regard to the International Peace Bureau (IPB), the representative of Sri Lanka pointed out that it had accredited to the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights the Tamil Centre for Human Rights (TCHR), an NGO that had been denied consultative status by the Council. Nevertheless, its Secretary-General had distributed books and pamphlets in the name of TCHR and moreover had addressed the Commission on behalf of the IPB and had made politically motivated and unsubstantiated allegations against Sri Lanka. Attention was drawn to the fact that the above incident was not the first instance of violation by the Centre. Similar violations had occurred in 2001 at the fifty-seventh session of the Commission.

73. On 20 January 2003, the Committee had before it responses from the two organizations. In its letter to the Committee, IPB apologized for the incident and assured the Committee that it would do its utmost to abide by NGO regulations. In two letters addressed to the Committee, ALRC argued that it had not been shown that the organization had not acted in conformity with the principles enshrined by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

74. The representative of Sri Lanka expressed satisfaction with the response provided by IPB. However, he expressed his concern regarding the argument developed by ALRC in its response. He reaffirmed that two individuals from the Asian Human Rights Commission, accredited by ALRC, had circulated politically motivated and unsubstantiated material against Sri Lanka, which represented a violation of the guidelines for NGO participation in the functional commissions of

the Council. His country was strongly opposed to ill-motivated entities and institutions using the Commission on Human Rights to instigate propaganda. He did not believe that ALRC had the right to distribute in the Commission, any material from any organization or entity that was deemed suitable by ALRC itself. Such behaviour, he continued, was against the norms of the Commission, a position confirmed by the Bureau of its previous session. He requested that the Committee admonish ALRC to refrain from using the name of an unrecognized entity, such as the Asian Human Rights Commission, in its work and activities concerning the Commission on Human Rights.

75. The Chair of the Committee, Mihaela Blajan (Romania), responded that a letter had already been sent to the two NGOs under review, IPB and ALRC, reminding them to abide by the rules regulating NGO relationships with the Council, as stipulated in Council resolution 1996/31. The letters had been accompanied by a set of guidelines adopted by the Committee, reminding the NGOs that they were responsible for the behaviour of the NGO representatives whom they accredited.

76. The Committee decided to close discussion of the complaints against the International Peace Bureau and the Asian Legal Resource Centre.

Agir ensemble pour les droits de l'homme

77. The representative of Colombia brought to the attention of the Committee a regrettable incident that had occurred on 18 April 2002 at the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights during the intervention made by Doctor Gustavo Bell Lemus, Vice-President of Colombia. The individual who was responsible for this disruption had been accredited by an NGO holding consultative status with the Council, later identified as Agir ensemble pour les droits de l'homme. The individual in question was prevented from attacking the Vice-President and was denied further access to meetings. However, bearing in mind the security risks posed by such an incident, the Government of Colombia requested that the NGO responsible for providing accreditation give details of the procedure and criteria used for accreditation and the chain of responsibility for making decisions regarding accreditation.

78. At the resumed 2002 session, the representative of Colombia acknowledged with satisfaction the apology of Agir ensemble pour les droits de l'homme. The organization recognized that the individual involved in the incident had acted in an inadmissible way and contrary to the principles of the United Nations, and stressed that his accreditation had been withdrawn immediately after the incident occurred. Members of the Committee expressed concern regarding security and safety at meetings of the Commission on Human Rights. The Committee decided to close the case and insisted that guidelines for participation at meetings of the Commission would be given a high priority at the next meeting of the Committee and the Commission.

Transnational Radical Party

79. The Deputy Permanent Representative of Viet Nam informed the Committee that the Government of Viet Nam had lodged a complaint through its Permanent Mission to the United Nations against the Transnational Radical Party (TRP) for providing accreditation to the Montagnard Foundation (MFI), which had allowed a representative to speak at the fifty-eighth session of the Commission on Human

Rights. The representative of Viet Nam stated that MFI was a terrorist group and an arm of a larger terrorist organization known as Le Front unifié pour la liberation de races opprimées (FULRO), an armed organization created during the war in Viet Nam against the people of Viet Nam. MFI had openly acknowledged that it was an arm of FULRO in an announcement distributed in Geneva. Furthermore, with the declared aim of creating an independent state of Degar in the central highlands of Viet Nam, the activities of MFI and FULRO threatened to undermine the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the State of Viet Nam. In the light of that complaint, the Committee had requested TRP to submit a special report to the Committee at its resumed 2002 session.

80. The representatives of China and the Russian Federation recalled other incidents that involved the same organization. The representative of Cuba then requested that the organization's special report reflect procedures or criteria followed in selecting representatives to participate in various subsidiary bodies of the Council and provide further information about its activities. However, the representatives of Germany and France mentioned that while further clarification was needed it was premature to require TRP to desist from accrediting the MFI since the latter's status was unclear.

81. At the resumed 2002 session, the representative of Viet Nam stated that his government was not satisfied with the report submitted by TRP and would request TRP to extend an official apology and a commitment in writing not to accredit MFI at any Council meetings in future. The Committee decided, therefore, that a new supplementary report should be submitted by TRP for consideration during its regular 2003 session, including information on the activities carried out by the organization.

France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterand

82. At its resumed 2001 session, the Committee had before it a response from France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterand to questions posed by the Committee on the organization's quadrennial report that had been reviewed in the regular 2002 session. The delegation of China, concerned that the report contained unfounded allegations regarding the question of Tibet and questioned the territorial integrity of China, requested that the organization provide a special report on its position regarding China's sovereignty over Tibet.

83. At its 2002 session, the Committee had before it the special report submitted by France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterand. The representative of China stated that the report disregarded completely the fact that Tibet was Chinese territory and claimed that China had invaded and occupied Tibet. That was a gross infringement upon the Charter of the United Nations, and constituted an open challenge and contempt for China's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The report had also severely violated the regulations stipulated in article 2 of Council resolution 1996/31 concerning the behaviour of NGOs in consultative status with the Council. The representative of China rejected the special report. Consequently, the Committee requested the organization to submit an additional special report in which its erroneous position on Tibet was corrected.

84. On 23 January 2003, at its 47th meeting, the Committee had before it the additional special report submitted by the organization. The representative of China stated that she regretted that the organization had clung to its erroneous position on

the question of Tibet and that Tibet had been an inalienable part of Chinese territory since the thirteenth century. She stressed that no government in the world recognized Tibet as an independent country. It was an indisputable historical fact that national self-determination should not be used to split sovereign States. The Security Council resolutions that the organization was referring to were the product of the cold war and were forcibly adopted before the legitimate seat of China at the United Nations was restored. The Government of China resolutely opposed those resolutions, which interfered in China's internal affairs.

85. The delegation of China could request the Committee to suspend the status of the organization but had decided to show flexibility and was ready to give the organization another opportunity to reconsider its position on Tibet in a further special report. Therefore, she requested that:

(a) The Chairperson send the organization a letter asking it to clarify its position on the question of Tibet in a further special report to be submitted at the regular 2003 session of the Committee;

(b) The Secretariat extend an invitation to the organization to send a representative to the regular 2003 session of the Committee to respond to the questions posed by delegations.

86. Several delegations emphasized the basic principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations on territorial integrity and national sovereignty, and expressed their support for the requests made by China.

87. The Committee requested the organization to submit an additional special report clarifying its position on Tibet for review at the regular 2003 session of the Committee.

VIII. Other matters

Applications from organizations of indigenous people not in consultative status with the Council for participation in the work of the open-ended inter-sessional working group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration on the right of indigenous people

88. At its 49th meeting, on 24 January 2003, the Committee resumed its consideration of item 2 and recommended the participation of the following three organizations of indigenous people not in consultative status with the Council in the open-ended inter-sessional working group of the Commission on Human Rights established pursuant to Council resolution 1995/32 (see chap. I, draft decision III).

Chickaloon Village Traditional Council

Indigenous Peoples and Nations Coalition

United Native Nations

IX. Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2003 session of the Committee

89. The Committee considered agenda item 9 at its 50th meeting, on 24 January 2003. It had before it a draft provisional agenda for its 2003 session in English only.

90. At the same meeting, the Committee approved the provisional agenda and documentation for its 2003 session for submission to the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, draft decision II).

X. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its 2002 resumed session

91. At its 50th meeting, on 24 January 2003, the Committee adopted the draft report on its 2002 resumed session as contained in document E/C.2/2002/L.2 and in an informal paper, and authorized the Rapporteur to finalize the report, in consultation with the members of the Committee and its secretariat.

XI. Organization of the work of the session

A. Opening and duration of the session

92. The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations held its resumed 2002 session from 8 to 24 January 2003. The Committee held 25 meetings (25th to 50th meetings).

B. Attendance

93. Representatives of all the States members of the Committee attended the session: Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, France, Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sudan, Turkey, United States of America, Zimbabwe.

94. The following States Members of the United Nations were represented by observers: Algeria, Canada, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

95. Representatives of the Holy See, a non-member State maintaining a permanent observer mission at Headquarters, attended the session.

96. The following specialized agencies were represented: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization.

C. Election of officers

97. At its 25th, 28th and 40th meetings, on 8, 9 and 17 January, the Committee elected as Vice-Chairman Martin Thuemmel (Germany) to replace Philip Ackermann (Germany), Meshack Kitchen (Zimbabwe) to replace Ali Cherif (Tunisia), and Pedro Augustín Roa (Colombia) to replace Guillermo Reyes (Colombia) for the unexpired term of office, that is, to the end of the 2002 session of the Committee.

D. Agenda and organization of work

98. At the 25th meeting, on 8 January, the Committee approved the organization of work for its resumed 2002 session in an informal paper (for the agenda of the Committee at its 2002 session, see E/2002/71, chap. VIII, sect. D).

E. Documentation

99. The list of documents before the Committee at its resumed 2002 session is contained in the annex.

Annex

List of documents before the Committee at its 2002 resumed session

Symbol	*Agenda*	*Title or description*
E/C.2/2002/1	2	Annotated provisional agenda
E/C.2/2002/CRP.3	4 (a)	Requests for reclassification deferred from previous sessions
E/C.2/2002/CRP.5	4 (a)	Compilation of applications for consultative status with the Council deferred from previous sessions
E/C.2/2002/R.2/Add.6-15	4 (b)	Memorandum by the Secretary-General containing new applications for consultative status
E/C.2/2002/R.3 and Add.1	4 (b)	Memorandum by the Secretary-General containing requests for reclassification
E/C.2/2002/CRP.7	5	Applications for consultative status with the Council of non-governmental organizations whose defining characteristics are not in strict conformity with the provisions of Council resolution 1996/31
E/C.2/2002/R.4 and Add.1 and 2	6	Memorandum by the Secretary-General on implementation of Council decision 2001/295
E/C.2/2002/CRP.6	7	Memorandum by the Secretary-General containing a compilation of quadrennial reports deferred from previous sessions
E/C.2/2002/3 and Add.2	8	Note by the Secretary-General containing a special report by France libertés
E/C.2/2002/3/Add.1	8	Note by the Secretary-General containing special reports
E/C.2/2002/L.2	10	Draft report